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EVENING PAPERS .. MONDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, 1934.
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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH - 30th JUNE, 1933.

Summary for New South Wales.

The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. E. T. McPhee) has made available Census Bulletin No. 9 containing a Summary of the preliminary analysis of the Census returns collected in New South Wales at the Census of the 30th June, 1933. The Bulletin includes particulars of the population classified according to age, marriage, dependant children, orphanhood, schooling, war service, religion, birthplace, period of residence in Australia, foreign language, nationality, race, industry, grade of employment, cause and duration of unemployment, and income.

POPULATION. The revised figures for the population of New South Wales as at the Census of 30th June, 1933, are - males 1,318,471, females 1,282,376, total 2,600,847, made up as follows, viz:-

Section	Males	Females	Total
Metropolitan	591,104	644,163	1,235,267
Provincial	283,439	282,001	565,440
Rural	439,486	355,615	795,101
Migratory	4,442	597	5,039
TOTAL	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847

From the above table it will be seen there are 53,059 more females than males in the metropolitan area, and 84,871 more males than females in the rural area, while in the provincial area the numbers are practically equal.

Since the Census of 1921 the population of New South Wales increased by 23.8 per cent.; the population of the metropolitan division increased by 37.4 per cent.; that of the rural division by 19.7 per cent.; and the urban provincial by 7.7 per cent.

Excluding the migratory population - mostly on ships and railway trains - the proportion of the total population located in the metropolitan area increased from 43.1 per cent. in 1921 to 47.6 per cent. in the year 1933.

AGE. 7,266 persons, or 0.28 per cent. of the population of New South Wales at the 30th June, 1933, failed to state their age, as compared with 4,860 persons, or 0.23 per cent. at the 1921 Census.

Of the 2,593,581 persons for whom age was stated, 8.9 per cent. were under 5 years of age; 9.7 per cent. were 5 years and under 10 years; 9.6 per cent. from 10 to 14 years; 9.4 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 39.4 per cent. under age 21. At the 1921 Census, 11.4 per cent. were under 5 years, and 42.4 per cent. under 21 years of age; consequently since the 1921 Census there has been a decline of from 11.4 at the previous Census to 8.9 in the percentage of the population under 5 years of age, and of from 42.4 to 39.4 in the percentage of those under 21 years. Actually there were 9,535 less persons under 5 years of age in New South Wales on the 30th June, 1933, than at the previous Census of the 4th April, 1921, notwithstanding the fact that the total population comprising persons of all ages in New South Wales had increased by 23.8 per cent. during the intercensal period. An analysis of the number at each age under 5 years shows that whereas there were slight increases over the 1921 Census figures as to the number aged 2 years, 3 years and 4 years amounting in all to 3,459, yet there has been a decrease of 10,792

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in the number under 1 year of age, and of 2,202 in the number one year and under 2 years of age. These figures reflect the smaller birth-rate which was particularly marked in the years 1931 and 1932.

The effect of the falling birth-rate on the number of young lives in the population is indicated in some degree by comparing the experience during the intercensal period from 1921 to 1933 with the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921. Whereas during the last mentioned period of ten years the population under ten years of age in New South Wales increased by 103,641 persons, yet in the subsequent twelve years 1921 to 1933 the increase of the number in this age group was only 8,882. Had the average effective birth rate which prevailed between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 continued until the 30th June, 1933, there would have been about 120,000 more children under 10 years of age than were actually registered by the Census. On the other hand the number of persons in New South Wales 65 years of age and over at the 30th June, 1933, was 65,503 more than at the 1921 Census, as compared with an increase of 23,522 in the number of persons over age 65 during the previous intercensal period 1911 to 1921. These changes in age composition indicate an increase in the average age of the community.

CONJUGAL CONDITION. At the 1933 Census 55.1 per cent. of the population had never married, 39.6 per cent. were married, 4.9 per cent. widowed, and 0.4 per cent. divorced. Compared with the 1921 Census, the number never married increased by 17 per cent., those married by 31 per cent., widowed by 42 per cent., and divorced by 140 per cent. The rate of increase in the number never married and married was lower than that for the previous intercensal period, while the rate of increase for both the number widowed and divorced was considerably higher. 70.2 per cent. of the number widowed were females and 29.8 males, as compared with 68.5 per cent., and 31.5 per cent. respectively at the 1921 Census.

DEPENDANT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE. 316,011 males and 32,666 females in New South Wales had children under 16 years of age dependent on them; the total number of dependant children under age 16 being 774,895, representing an average of 2.3 dependant children for each male with dependant children, and 1.8 children for each female guardian. The average for each adult male in New South Wales was 0.90 children, and for each male breadwinner (excluding pensioners) 0.83 children. Of the males with dependant children under 16 years of age 38 per cent. had one child, 29 per cent. two children; 16 per cent. three children; 9 per cent. four children; 4 per cent. five children; and 4 per cent. more than five children.

55 per cent. of the female guardians had one dependant child under 16 years; 25 per cent. two children; 11 per cent. three children; 5 per cent. four children; and 4 per cent. more than four children. The total number of children under 16 years of age dependent on females was 58,825, which is 28,998 more than the number who were stated to be fatherless, and 13,112 more than the number of children bereft of one or both parents.

ORPHANHOOD. The total number of children under 16 years of age in New South Wales at the 30th June, 1933, was 779,837, of whom 45,713, or 6 per cent., were bereft of one or both parents. Of all children for whom particulars were stated, 94.0 per cent. had both parents living; 3.6 per cent. were without father; 2.1 without mother; and 0.3 per cent. without any parents.

SCHOOLING. The total number of children in New South Wales as at the 30th June, 1933, of the ages 6 to 14 years inclusive was 452,657.

The number receiving instruction at Government Schools totalled 358,114 and at Private Schools 99,130. 76 per cent. of the total number receiving instruction at the date of the Census were attending a Government School; 21 per cent. were attending a Private School; and 3 per cent. were stated to be receiving instruction at home. Since the 1921 Census there has been an increase of 19 per cent. in the number

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attending Government Schools, while the number attending Private Schools increased by 28 per cent. At the 1933 Census, 3,090 persons were attending the University as compared with 2,934 at the 1921 Census; being an increase of 156 persons, or 5 per cent.

WAR SERVICE. 83,275 persons, of whom 82,650 were males and 625 females, served abroad with the Australian Forces during the Great War. 10 per cent. of the adult male population of New South Wales were ex-members of the Australian Forces with oversea service.

RELIGION. As the public was advised that there was no legal obligation to answer this question, 297,034 persons, or 11.4 per cent., gave no reply, as compared with 28,980 persons, or 1.4 per cent., at the 1921 Census, when this option was not published. Of those who stated their religion, the Church of England had the greatest number of adherents with 1,143,493, followed by Roman Catholic 489,163 not including 66,943 stated as Catholic, undefined; Presbyterian 257,522; Methodist 203,043; and Baptist 29,981.

There was a decrease of 17 per cent. in the number who stated they were of Non-Christian religion, and a decrease of 34 per cent. in the number stating they had no religion.

BIRTHPLACE. 86 per cent. of the population of New South Wales were born in Australia as compared with 85 per cent. at the previous Census. Those born in the British Isles represented 11 per cent. of the total population as against 12 per cent. at the 1921 Census.

During the intercensal period the number born in Australia increased by 27 per cent.; those born in Europe by 11 per cent.; while those born in Asia decreased by 18 per cent. Since the 1921 Census there has been an increase of 4,232 in the number born in Italy; an increase of 1,352 from Greece; 581 Yugoslavia; 400 Malta; and 293 Poland. The number of the population of New South Wales who were born in China decreased by 45 per cent. since the 1921 Census.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES. Of those not born in Australia who stated their period of residence, 5.7 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than 5 years, as compared with 12.2 per cent. at the previous Census. Actually the number with less than 5 years' residence at the 1933 Census was only 51 per cent. of the number at the 1921 Census. This is definite indication of the extent of the decline in immigration into New South Wales from overseas countries during recent years. At the 30th June, 1933, the number in New South Wales who were not born in Australia and who had less than 10 years' residence in Australia was 86,837, as compared with 120,452 at the previous Census. During the intercensal period, the increase in the number born in Australia was 27 per cent., and in the number not born in Australia 9 per cent.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE. 6,968 persons of whom 5,595 were males and 1,373 females in New South Wales declared they were unable to read and write English, but were able to read and write a foreign language. 30 per cent. of this number were able to read and write Chinese; 29 per cent. Italian; and 11 per cent. Greek.

NATIONALITY. At the 1933 Census, 99.2 per cent. of the population were stated to be of British Nationality; being exactly the same percentage as at the previous Census. There were 20,077 persons of foreign nationality in New South Wales, as compared with 16,915 at the 1921 Census, representing an increase of 19 per cent. during the intercensal period. The number of foreign males increased by 10 per cent. and foreign females by 64 per cent. Of the male population of the State, 1.2 per cent. were of foreign nationality, and of the females 0.3 per cent., as compared with 1.3 per cent. and 0.3 per cent., respectively, at the previous Census. The greatest increases were Italian 3,342; Greek 644; and Yugoslavian 458, whilst those of Chinese nationality decreased by 2,660.

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RACE. 99.3 per cent. of the population were of European race, as compared with 99.1 per cent. at the previous Census. During the intercensal period, the number of full-blood Non-Europeans in New South Wales decreased by 22 per cent., whilst the number of half-castes increased by 55 per cent., of whom the greatest proportion were half-caste Australian aboriginals who increased in number by 3,721 persons or 81 per cent.

INDUSTRY. The number of breadwinners, including pensioners, in New South Wales at the 30th June, 1933, was 1,209,805, of whom 912,591 were males and 297,214 females. 105,256 pensioners comprising 49,027 males and 56,229 females are included in this total. The proportion of breadwinners in relation to the total population has increased from 42.7 in the year 1921 to 46.5 per cent. in 1933. The proportion of breadwinners in the male population increased from 67.6 per cent. to 69.2 per cent., and female breadwinners from 16.8 per cent. to 23.2 per cent. A very substantial part of the increased proportion which breadwinners bear to the total population is a natural result of the lower birth rate which has so materially reduced the number of young dependants. If the proportion of children under 15 years of age had remained as it was at the Census of 1921, the percentage of breadwinners in 1933 would have been - males, 66.6, instead of 69.2; females 22.2, instead of 23.2; and for the total population 44.7 instead of 46.5

Male breadwinners increased in number by 26 per cent. and female breadwinners by 72 per cent. The increase of about 80 per cent. in the number of old age and invalid pensioners since the 1921 Census has probably contributed to the increased proportion of breadwinners among females, inasmuch as these pensioners are classed as breadwinners, whereas, in better times, many would have been maintained by relatives, and so classed as dependants. A further increase to the female breadwinners is from the larger number of females returned as independent. It is possible that some of these will be found on further analysis to be dependants. If attention is confined to those breadwinners who were shown to be definitely associated with some occupation or industry, it will be found that the number has increased by 17.7 per cent. - males by 15.1 per cent., and females by 28.6 per cent.

The Industrial group (factories) employed 33.7 per cent. of the total at the 1933 Census, against 32.3 in the year 1921, while those engaged in Commerce and Finance represented 16.8 per cent. in 1933 as compared with 14.7 per cent. in 1921. Fishing and Trapping and Entertainment, Sport and Recreation showed slight increases in the proportions engaged therein. The complementary decreases were in the following groups, viz:- At the 1933 Census the proportion engaged in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries was 17.3 per cent., as compared with 18.4 per cent. at the 1921 Census; Transport and Communication, 8.8 per cent. (9.7 per cent. in the year 1921); Personal and Domestic Service, 8.8 per cent. (9.4); Public Administration and Professional, 9.0 per cent. (9.6); Mining and Quarrying, 3.3 per cent. (3.8); and a minor decrease in the number engaged in Forestry.

During the intercensal period, the aggregate increase in the number of males employed in each industry was greater than that for females, with the exception of Public Administration and Professional Occupations, and in Domestic Service. The rate of increase in the number of female breadwinners, however, was greater than that of males in practically all groups with the exception of Fishing and Trapping, and Industrial (factory) groups.

Since the 1921 Census the proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged in the various occupational groups has increased as follows, viz:- Transport and Communication from 3.2 per cent. in the year 1921 to 4.4 per cent. in 1933; Commerce and Finance from 22.5 per cent. to 24.8 per cent.; Public Administration and Professional from 37.5 per cent. to 44.9 per cent.; Entertainment, etc., from 13.1 per cent. to 17.7 per cent.; and Personal and Domestic Service from 74.6 per cent. to 77.4 per cent.

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GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT. 840,506 persons, or 32.3 per cent. of the total population of New South Wales at the 30th June, 1933, were of the wage-earning group as compared with 31.4 per cent. at the previous Census. Of this number 541,402 persons, or 64.4 per cent. were wage-earners in full-time employment at the date of the Census; 60,919 persons, or 7.2 per cent., were employed part-time; 222,442 persons or 26.5 per cent. were unemployed, and 15,743 persons or 1.9 per cent. were helpers not receiving salary or wages.

Since the 1921 Census the number of employers increased by 31.7 per cent. to 63,075 persons, and the number working on own account by 12.7 per cent. to 137,213 persons. The number of persons in the wage-earning group increased by 27.6 per cent.; males increasing by 24.6 per cent. and females by 38.8 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT. Persons unemployed in New South Wales at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 222,442, or 26.5 per cent. of the total number in the wage-earning group. Of those unemployed 189,666 were males and 32,776 females, representing a percentage of unemployment of 29.3 for males and 17.0 for females respectively. The percentage of males in the wage-earning group in New South Wales who were unemployed, according to the Census returns, (29.3 per cent.) was practically the same as the percentage of members of Trade Unions in New South Wales who were unemployed (29.2) as shown by the returns supplied by the Unions to the Commonwealth Statistician for the second and third quarters of 1933. The corresponding figures at the 1921 Census were males 10.4 per cent. and females 5.5 per cent. unemployed. 7,856 males and 4,252 females unemployed at the 1933 Census who were under 21 years of age stated they had never been in employment.

Of the 222,442 persons unemployed, 210,044 stated the cause of their unemployment; 92.8 per cent. being due to scarcity of employment, and 4.3 per cent. to illness.

21,998 omitted to state the duration of unemployment. Of those who gave the duration of their unemployment, 18.7 per cent. had been unemployed for less than 24 weeks; 31.5 per cent. for less than one year; 14.8 per cent. between 1 and 2 years; 21.0 per cent. between 2 and 3 years; 23.0 per cent. between 3 and 4 years; and 9.7 per cent. over 4 years.

INCOME. 1,193,309 of the 1,209,805 breadwinners in New South Wales gave the required particulars as to their income; 15.6 per cent. stating they received no income during the year ended 30th June, 1933; 27.1 per cent. less than £1 per week; 17.8 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 11.6 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 9.7 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 7.6 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 10.6 per cent. over £5 per week. Two-thirds of the male breadwinners had incomes under £3 per week for the year, and one-third more than £3 per week. Three-fourths of the female breadwinners had incomes under £2 per week for the year, and one-fourth over £2 per week. As previously mentioned, 105,256 pensioners and also 222,442 unemployed persons are included in the abovementioned total breadwinners. In addition to breadwinners, 85,884 dependants and those who stated that the questions concerning occupation were not applicable to their circumstances, were in receipt of some income during the year ended 30th June, 1933, and of these 81.4 per cent. received income less than £2 per week, and 18.6 per cent. more than £2 per week.

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